

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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Ten Rules

By Walter E. Myer

A FEW weeks ago Willard E. Givens, retiring Executive Secretary of the National Education Association, set forth 10 rules for living and the list was published by the *NEA Journal*. The list reflects the judgment of a man who, during a long and distinguished career, has come to certain definite conclusions about the art of living.

1. Keep skid chains on your tongue. Always say less than you think.
2. Make promises sparingly and keep them faithfully no matter what it costs you.
3. Never let an opportunity pass to say a kind and encouraging thing to or about somebody. Praise good work done regardless of who did it.
4. Be interested in others—interested in their pursuits, their welfare, their homes, and their families. Make merry with those who rejoice, and mourn with those who weep. Let everyone you meet, however humble, feel that you regard him as a person of importance.
5. Be cheerful. Keep the corners of your mouth turned up. Hide your pains, worries, and disappointments under a pleasant smile.
6. Preserve an open mind on all debatable questions. Discuss but don't argue. It is the mark of superior minds to disagree and yet be friendly.
7. Let your virtues, if you have any, speak for themselves and refuse to talk of another's vices. Discourage gossip. Make it a rule to say nothing of another unless it is something good.
8. Be careful of others' feelings. Wit and humor at the other fellow's expense are rarely worth the effort and may hurt where least expected.
9. Pay no attention to ill-natured remarks about you; simply live so that nobody will believe them.
10. Don't be too anxious about getting your just dues. Do your work, be patient, keep your disposition sweet, forget self, and you will be respected and rewarded.

Some of these rules will be accepted by all as a core of conduct about which a life may be built. Others may be questioned at certain points. All are entitled to thoughtful consideration. In weighing their merits, Rule Six may be applied: "Preserve an open mind on all debatable questions. Discuss but don't argue. It is a mark of superior minds to disagree and yet be friendly. Remember that the person who disagrees with you is probably as sincere in his views as you are in yours."

Here is something to be kept in mind as the problems of life are debated: What will adherence to the rules mean to others as well as yourself? There is too much selfishness in the world; too much ignoring of the happiness of all. "Be interested in others—interested in their pursuits, their welfare, their homes, their families." Follow that rule and your personal happiness will be reasonably secure. If you are truly interested in others, you will be less inclined to fret about yourself.



Walter E. Myer



HYDERABAD, a trading center in India. Almost everywhere one goes in that country, he sees teeming masses of people.

The Indian Puzzle

Nehru's Government Attacks Communists at Home, but Refuses to Oppose Soviet Nations in World Affairs

WHERE does India stand? Can we count her among our friends? Americans have been trying for several years to figure out the answers to these questions, but the big nation that extends southward from Asia's towering Himalayas still puzzles many of our people.

In world disputes, India has at times appeared to line up with the communist countries, yet we know that she is not communist. Measures that she takes against communists within her own boundaries are more drastic than any we have adopted in the United States. Communists whom the Indian government accuses of being "enemies of the state" can be sent to prison without trial and held for as long as a year.

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru uses scathing language when he speaks of India's native communists. He says they follow a "cult of violence" which could lead India's people to "complete ruin."

Furthermore, Nehru recently gave

back a famine-relief gift which communist China had sent to India. China wanted the gift distributed to famine-stricken people through communist organizations, and Mr. Nehru was not willing to let the Indian communists have this opportunity for gaining new support. So he unhesitatingly turned down the offer.

But Nehru and his government have shown few signs of realizing that the threat of communist aggression on a world scale is just as bad as the threat of communist violence within the borders of India. The government has not taken the same strong stand against violent acts by Russia, China, and other communist nations as it has taken against communist groups inside the Indian borders.

For example, look at India's attitude toward the Korean war. Although she approved the UN's 1950 decision to take action against North Korea's communist aggressors, she has done very little since then to help

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Is It Time for Party Change?

Presidential Candidates State Their Cases Forcefully on This Question

SLOGANS have long been used in political contests, and this year's campaign is no exception. One of the slogans heard frequently this fall is that of the Republicans: "It's time for a change."

General Dwight Eisenhower, Republican Presidential nominee, and other candidates of his party are hammering away on the need for a change in the federal government. They assert that now is the time for Republicans to take over control of the government from Democrats. The welfare of the country, they say, demands a change from Democratic to Republican leadership.

Governor Adlai Stevenson, Democratic candidate for President, and other members of his party deny that a change from a Democratic to a Republican administration is necessary or desirable. Nonetheless, they agree that the slogan is a catchy one. Governor Stevenson has described it as "one of my biggest hazards in the campaign," and has been taking vigorous steps to refute it in his talks to the voters.

Behind the controversy lies the fact that the Democratic Party has controlled the executive branch of the government for almost 20 years—since Herbert Hoover left office in 1933. This is the longest period that the Democrats have ever been in power. The Republicans, however, once controlled the White House for six consecutive terms—from the inauguration of Lincoln in 1861 to the time that Arthur left office in 1885.

Where does the truth lie in this debate? On page 2 we set forth the views advanced by the two candidates and their parties on whether or not we need a change of administration at this time.

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THAT is the question before the nation's voters

Opponents Discuss Need for a Change

(Third of a Series on Campaign Issues)

Democratic Views

CONCERNING the Republican slogan—"it's time for a change"—Governor Adlai Stevenson has said:

"Slogans are normally designed to get action without reflection. This one, 'time for a change,' fits these specifications admirably. This may not be too serious when all that is at stake is whether to buy one cake of soap or another. But I don't think it furnishes a sound basis for deciding a national election . . .

"I've read the Republican platform . . . but it does not tell us what kind of a domestic or foreign policy we are going to change to. I've listened to the . . . oratory and I don't know yet what legislation of the past 20 years is to be changed or to what. Nor have I heard yet to what new foreign policy we could be committed . . .

" . . . I hear shouting loudest for change the politicians who have consistently opposed vital change at every turn as far back as most of us can remember . . . If my party had not met the challenge of change at the right time, there would be no program for America for the Republican leaders to indorse . . .

Meaning of Change

"In fact, I would be perfectly willing to have the outcome of the election decided on these questions: Which party best understands the meaning of change in the modern world? Which party has ignored it? Which party has resisted about every important change for the past 25 years? And, looking ahead now, which party is most likely to cope effectively with the vast changes already in the making?"

"I believe that there are a lot of changes still to be made. I am for continuing the process of gradual social and economic betterment which began at the depths of despair in 1932. The changes wrought in these 20 years have steadily raised the standards of life for our people, given new hope to the underprivileged, and proven to the slave world the capacity of free men to provide security for themselves within the framework of freedom . . .

"This year the Democratic Party nominated me for the Presidency, a nomination I didn't seek. The very fact that they selected me is the best evidence that the Democrats wanted a change. And the Democrat who wanted it most was President Truman . . . he knows that change—new men, new blood, new ideals, new methods—is healthy. He has not sought to interfere with the considerable changes in the Democratic party organization I have already made . . .

"What we really believe in, I think—independents, Republicans, and Democrats alike—is not the slogans of people who are out of office and want to get in; what we believe in is the power and right of peaceful, continuous change for the better."

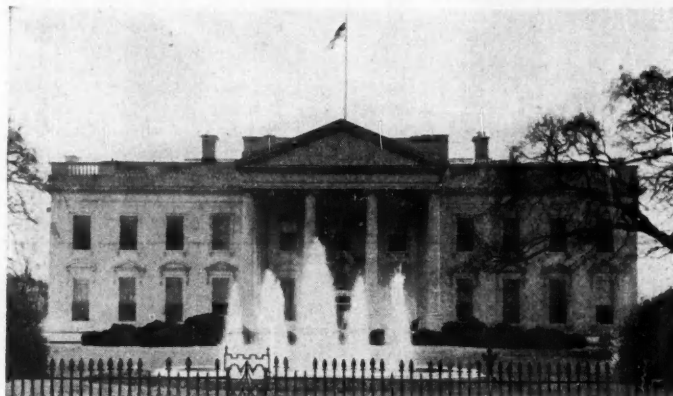
Various other arguments have been put forth by Stevenson and other Democratic speakers on the issue of "change." Here, in summarized form, are the main points being made:

Some say that a further continuance of Democratic rule would endanger the

two-party system. The facts do not bear this out. Even though the Republicans have not been in control of the executive branch of the government since 1933, they are still strong and healthy. In fact they are much stronger today than they were in the 1930's.

It should be remembered that the Republicans were in power from 1861 to 1885—a period of 24 years. At that time they did not fear the breakdown of the two-party system—and it did not break down. The Democrats finally came back into power when the people willed it.

Some say that for a party to stay in power too long is against the best interests of democracy. That is not true. Democracy does not imply that changes should be made merely for the sake of making them. Our political system enables people to change their leaders and policies when there is a



IS IT TIME to change the White House tenant from a Democrat to a Republican? This question is being heatedly debated.

definite need and desire to do so. There is a big difference, though, between having the right to make changes at any time and feeling compelled to do so.

The American people, under Democratic leadership, are enjoying unprecedented prosperity at home. We have enjoyed equal success in the foreign field. The Democratic administration has led the fight to check communist aggression in Korea. Under Democratic leadership we have helped the free world build a strong defense system against possible Soviet attacks, and we have kept considerably ahead of Russia in the production of atomic weapons. As a result of all these policies, our nation has greatly reduced the danger of another world conflict.

Nor is there any need for a change to a Republican administration in order to eliminate graft and corruption. The Democrats themselves have exposed much of the wrongdoing that has taken place, and Governor Stevenson has said flatly that he will not tolerate corruption in any form. His record as Illinois' Governor shows that he will not stand for wrongdoing.

Time for a change? Not for the kind of change that the Republicans would make. Vote for the Democrats and get "peaceful, continuous change for the better"—not for the Republicans who don't know what kind of change they want.

Republican Statement

IN support of the slogan—"it's time for a change"—General Dwight Eisenhower has said:

"What Washington is in need of is not new administrators of the policies of the old administration, but a new administration with new policies . . .

"Today our initiative, imagination, and productive system are once more tied and shackled to war and the prospect of war. Our economy is a war economy. Our prosperity is a war prosperity . . .

"That is the record. Now the party that wrote that record asks us to underwrite it with a new lease of power. Is that the answer?"

"You and I know better."

"If today the driver of the school bus in your town runs into a truck and if tomorrow he hits a lamp post and if the next day he drives into a ditch, what do you do? You don't say, 'I like the bus driver; his intentions

not destined to stagger from crisis to crisis . . .

"The American people will cast out the stupid and wrong things that stand in their way. They will keep those trusted, dynamic things that have made Americans achieving people in every generation . . . Americans are determined to do better. They are determined to start by setting their house in order November 4."

Additional views put forth by Eisenhower and other Republicans in support of their theme that "it's time for a change" may be summarized as follows:

The Democrats—in power for almost 20 years—suffer from all the ills which a party has when it has been too long in office. The Democratic leaders have become smug and complacent. They have lost interest in serving the people honestly and efficiently. They hang on just for the sake of being in power. They have become hostile to criticism, and foolishly defend every mistake they have made.

Officials long in power act in high-handed ways. The administration's seizure of the steel mills—an act later declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court—illustrates this tendency. Moreover, the longer a party is in power, the more graft and corruption creep in. Scandals in the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and other federal agencies show how dishonesty in government has grown under the Democrats.

Impossible Task

A party too long in power cannot clean its own house. Governor Stevenson has said he will rid Washington of inefficient and dishonest people and he probably believes he can do so. He would, though, find such a task impossible to carry out. Inefficient employees—and the dishonest ones, too—frequently have obtained their jobs through political bosses. The bosses can be relied upon to see that their appointees—no matter how bad their records may be—stay on the job.

Governor Stevenson has praised President Truman and is relying on his campaign support, clearly indicating that the governor has close ties with the present administration. He would do little to get rid of any of the Truman Democrats in office, regardless of their records.

A new administration must be put in control now to insure the continuance of the two-party system—one of the most powerful bulwarks of our American democracy. Only by having two strong parties can we maintain an efficient and democratic government.

In 1884, when the Republicans had been in office for six terms, the Democrats, in their platform, spoke at length on the necessity for "frequent change of administration." They were right then, and present supporters of a change are right today.

Yes, it's time for a change—a real change—from a Democratic administration to a Republican one. Only a Republican victory next November can bring about a thorough house-cleaning in the federal government.

are good. I will risk the lives of our children.' You don't say that. You get a new bus driver."

On another occasion, General Eisenhower spoke as follows:

"The American people want a change not just for the sake of a change. They want more than just a change of names and faces. They want a change in order to replace corruption with honesty, reckless spending with economy, inflation with economic stability, mismanagement in foreign affairs with clear-cut policies and programs for positive peace, brazen assertions of 'inherent power' with constitutional power both in spirit and deed."

In a later speech, the Republican nominee elaborated further on the "change" theme. He said:

"Let me tell you plainly what I want to cast away, with the aid of a Republican Congress and Republican officials in the states.

"First, we shall cast away the incompetent, the unfit, the cronies, and the chiselers . . . next we shall cast away the alien philosophy that our national destiny lies in the supremacy of government over all . . . we shall cast away the agents of centralization who would destroy the vitality of state and local governments by assigning all powers to the federal government . . . finally, we will cast away fear from our national life. This nation was

India and the U. S.

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the UN forces. In some disputes connected with the Korean fight, she has appeared to side with the communists. She has sent no combat troops to join the United Nations team. Her sole contribution has been a medical unit of 320 members, and it is reported that Indian leaders are debating whether or not to call this group home.

India also stood apart from us in the matter of making a peace pact with Japan. Representatives from most of the nations that fought against Japan in World War II gathered at San Francisco last year and signed a treaty which the United States had sponsored. India sent no delegates to the meeting and—like Russia—she did not sign the pact. Observers in our country were disturbed by the fact that she objected to the American-sponsored treaty on approximately the same grounds as did Russia. She felt, for instance, that it was wrong to exclude communist China from the San Francisco conference.

What is the reason for India's strange attitude? Prime Minister Nehru answers that his government does not want to tie itself to the policies of any foreign nation, or to "be against a country simply for the sake of being against that country." Nehru and his followers believe that India has plenty of problems at home, and that she should avoid being drawn into the great world struggle.

Neighboring China

India wants, moreover, to keep from angering communist China. She is not prepared for a war with her huge northern neighbor, and Mr. Nehru apparently feels that he can avoid such a conflict if he refuses to side against China in world disputes.

Is India's foreign policy a wise one? Many people in America and other western nations don't think so. Such observers argue as follows:

"Russia, communist China, and their satellites are engaged in a vast, greedy

conspiracy of aggression. Unless soon stopped, they will plunge the whole world into war. But peace-loving nations can't stop them by merely talking about the desirability of peace. We must act—as the North Atlantic Treaty countries are doing in establishing defenses for non-communist Europe. We must act—as various UN members have done in sending troops to help check aggression in Korea.

"If any country—such as India—wants peace abroad and democracy at home, now is the time for that country to stand up and be counted. And, if enough weight is thrown into the balance against Moscow, then the communist aggressors will be afraid to start a world war. That is why India should take as strong a stand against communism abroad as she takes against communists at home."

Economic Help

During the last few years, the United States has given India a great deal of economic help. We have given her financial assistance to buy grain for famine relief. We have sent money, technicians, and tools to help her people raise more food. We have helped her in the establishment of health clinics and other welfare projects.

Some Americans feel that we should stop aiding India unless she takes a definite stand with us in the fight to check communist aggression. These people say: "We have many full-fledged allies who need help. Why spend money and effort on a country whose attitude is doubtful?"

Other people, including Chester Bowles, U. S. ambassador to India, take an opposing position. They argue their case as follows:

"Nothing could be more shortsighted than for us to stop assisting India, just because she doesn't see eye to eye with our nation on foreign policy. Remember that India, situated next door to the world's two most powerful communist nations, is struggling



JAIPUR differs from most other Indian cities by having straight wide streets. It is a trading center for such products as carpets, brassware, and jewelry.

gling against the growth of communism inside her borders. We can and must support her by helping to improve living conditions—helping to reduce the poverty and discontent upon which communism feeds. If we had given more aid to the people of China after World War II, the disastrous fall of that land to communism might have been prevented."

Prime Minister Nehru and his followers think they can win their fight against the communists and other extreme groups within India. Nehru's powerful Congress Party, which has ruled the nation ever since India became independent in 1947, is still firmly in the saddle. That party won a sizable victory in the election—India's first truly national election—which was held last winter.

Milestone in History

This balloting was an important milestone in India's history, and her people recognized it as such. Well over half of the nation's 186 million qualified voters went to the polls. In one or two states, ballots were cast by nearly 80 per cent of the voters.

Conducting the election was a tremendous job. Ballots were collected in lofty Himalayan villages, in jungle settlements, and in the crowded cities. Arrangements had to be made for use of symbols to represent different candidates, so that the millions of voters who were unable to read could express their choices.

The Congress Party—Nehru's group—emerged with an overwhelming majority of seats in the national Parliament, and as the strongest single party in each state legislature.

Nevertheless, the election brought a serious warning for the future. In some areas, the communists chalked up an impressive number of votes. In the states of Travancore-Cochin, Madras, and Hyderabad, they won nearly half as many legislative seats as did Nehru's party. In districts where the communists won victories, they did it largely by playing upon the people's suffering and discontent. Not enough food, scarcity of jobs, low wages, high prices, miserable housing—the communists made extravagant promises as to how they would correct all these conditions.

One of the greatest dangers for India is this: If vast numbers of her people continue to live on the verge of starvation, if—in certain slum areas—a single room must continue to serve as "home" for two or three families, if a great many Indians go without jobs, then more and more people are likely to turn communist in the hope that any change will be for the better.

India is a crowded nation, with more than 350 million people living in an area about a third as large as the United States. It is a tremendous task to help all these people improve their living conditions, but that is the job which Nehru's government is undertaking in order to keep India from sliding to communism.

The government is helping impoverished farm workers to obtain land of their own and simple tools with which to farm it. So as to step up food production and help the farmers earn a better living, India is carrying out irrigation projects and teaching improved methods of cultivation. Health clinics are being set up in many villages.

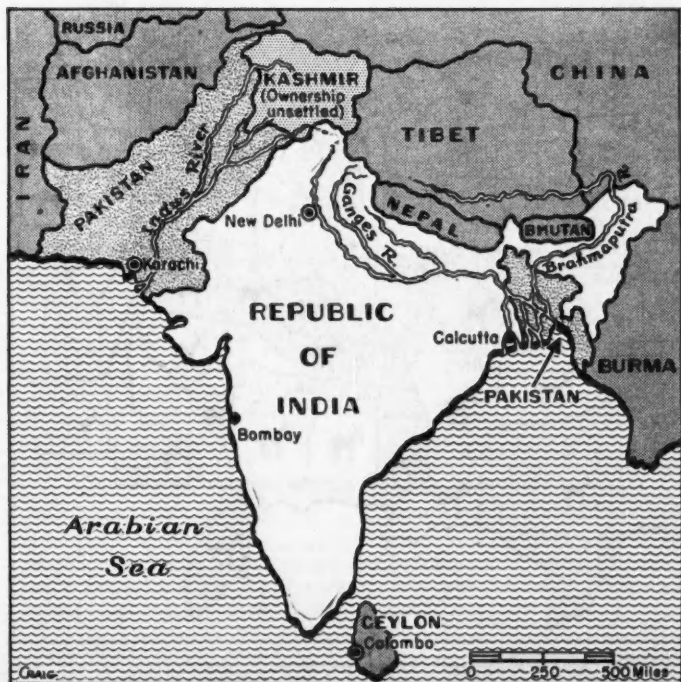
American funds and technicians play an important role in these efforts. A 54-million-dollar grant from the United States, arranged early this year, is already being put to work—mainly on irrigation and other farm projects. American crop experts, doctors, and technicians of various kinds are helping too.

What Should We Do?

With extensive American aid, say many observers, India will stand a fair chance of avoiding a communist revolution such as the one which China has suffered. Those who favor help for Nehru's country feel that we can count on a strengthening of Indian-American friendship as time passes.

Other persons reply that we should be certain of India's friendship before we give further assistance. They don't think we should be helping a country that often fails to help us in our struggle against Moscow. "First let India take her stand squarely on the side of the democracies," say the critics, "then we will aid her."

So goes the dispute over our relationship with one of the most populous countries in the world.



IN AREA, India is about a third as large as the United States

The Story of the Week



RAMON REYES, 17-year-old Filipino, was winner of the "I Speak For Democracy" contest held in his land

Youthful Ambassador

Throughout the next four weeks, our nation will welcome a special ambassador from the Philippines. He is 17-year-old Ramon Reyes, winner of his country's "I Speak For Democracy" contest. The Philippine contest, like our "Voice of Democracy" competition, is a contest among high school students in which the pupil who makes the best talk on the meaning of democracy is chosen winner.

Ramon is now starting on a tour of numerous major U. S. cities to tell his American friends about democracy in his young nation. Here are a few lines from his prize-winning talk:

"... I speak for that day of days, July 4, 1946; that day for which our heroes of four centuries have longed and prayed and labored and suffered and died; that day of our birth as a free, equal, independent and sovereign nation.

"That is the voice of democracy. That is the mighty theme swelling in the heart of a nation, the harmony of many voices through four centuries of your country's past. Harken to that voice. Heed not the tongues that speak in discord, that try to confuse, to deceive, to enflame your hearts with hatred, or to blacken it with despair..."

Europe Looks Ahead

September, 1952, may go down in history as a special red-letter month for western Europe. Great strides are being made this month toward a union of certain of the continent's nations.

First, an organization was set up to put the Schuman Plan into operation. Under this plan, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg agree to remove all tariffs on steel and coal traded among the nations, and to cooperate in strengthening these two important industries.

Paul-Henri Spaak, a Belgian who is an active worker for a united Europe, was elected as president of the Schuman Plan Assembly. With headquarters in Strasbourg, France, this assembly is made up of representatives of member countries. It directs Schuman Plan activities.

European leaders not only set up the machinery to start the Schuman Plan on its way, but they also agreed to work for a speedy political union of the continent. Europe's political

heads have been asked to work out a plan for a United States of Europe—one which includes at least the six member nations—within the next half year.

An immediate problem to be dealt with by this group is the Saar, a small area lying between France and Germany. It is vitally important because of its rich coal and other mineral wealth. The French and Germans have quarrelled over this territory for many years. It now seems that the region may be placed under the permanent control of a number of nations, and it may someday be the capital site, like our District of Columbia, for a United States of Europe.

Press Dispute

About 8 out of every 10 daily newspapers in the nation support Republican General Dwight Eisenhower for the Presidency, according to a survey made by the magazine, *Editor and Publisher*. Why is this?

Democrats answer as follows: "It is natural for most of the daily press to be for the Republicans. Newspapers are business firms, and the owners know that the GOP is favorable to business, whereas the Democratic party looks out for the welfare of the workers along with all other groups of the population."

The Republicans take a different view of the matter. They say: "Many newspapers, including some of those which have supported Democratic candidates in the past, are backing Eisenhower this year. They recognize the grave danger of having one party in power too long. The Republicans do not favor any group at the expense of others."

Democratic leaders charge that the press is not giving their candidates an even break with the GOP office-seekers. According to this point of view, it is not possible for newspapers to give a fair, unbiased account of election news

when they overwhelmingly favor one party as they now do.

Republicans reply: "Despite the large number of pro-Eisenhower papers, Democrats have a tremendous advantage over the GOP in getting election publicity. As the party in power, Democrats get in the news every time a government official makes an announcement or discusses an issue."

World Glimpses

Finland is celebrating a big event—the end of reparations, or war damage payments to her big Russian neighbor. Last week, the Finns paid off their final installment of the 300-million-dollar bill imposed on the little land by the Soviets. Russia had punished the Finns because they tried to recapture parts of their country taken by the communists in 1940. At the time the little country tried to regain its lost territory, Russia was struggling for its life against Nazi Germany.

Iran's leader, Premier Mossadegh, is still holding back on an oil agreement with Britain. As of last week, the Iranian leader had refused to accept England's latest offer, under which a British company would agree to sell the oil now stored in Iran. As part of this proposed agreement, our country said it would lend Iran 10 million dollars to help meet its present financial crisis.

Brazil and Japan are finding a way to help each other. Brazil badly needs workers and farmers to develop her rich natural resources. Japan has more people than she can feed. So the Brazilians have invited some 150,000 Japanese to settle in their nation.

Chile—Friendly or Chilly?

Under President Gabriel Videla, whose term of office expires soon, Chile has been on friendly terms with the

United States. The long, narrow, South American land has taken an active part in the western hemisphere defense system, in which Uncle Sam plays an important role. All of this may change, though, when the newly elected president—General Carlos Ibanez—takes over the Chilean government next November 4.

Ibanez was dictator of Chile from 1927 to 1931. Ever since he was forced out of office 21 years ago, the 74-year-old leader has been trying for a comeback. He won the presidential election earlier this month on promises of a better life for his country's impoverished workers.

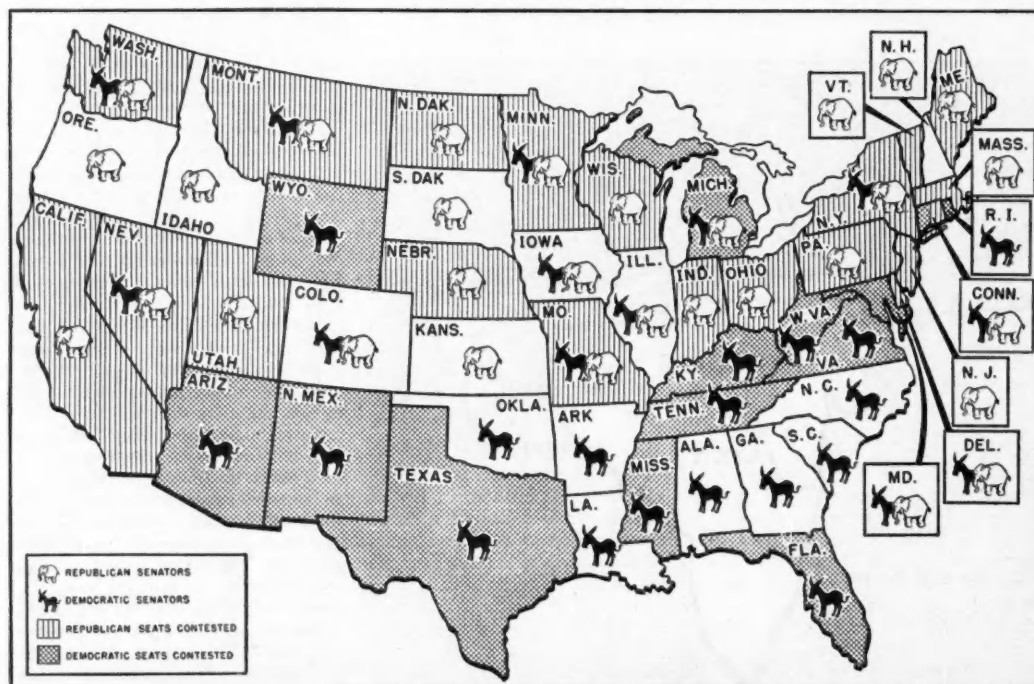
The president-elect has long been critical of U. S. policies in South America. At times he has teamed up with President Juan Peron, ruler of Argentina, in denouncing us as an "imperialist" nation. Ibanez has already declared that he will make some changes in existing agreements between his country and the United States when he becomes president of Chile. Events in the months ahead may show what these changes will be. Since we purchase large quantities of copper from that land, our government is watching developments there closely.

Americans Are Older

Back in 1900, 1 out of every 25 Americans was 65 years of age or older. Today, 1 in 12 has reached that age. This is one of the items listed in the *Fact Book on Aging*, recently put out by the Federal Security Agency. The FSA is a government agency which keeps tabs on the nation's population and social problems. Here, in brief, are some other facts listed in the book:

Women live longer than men do. There are about 10 women to every 9 men in the over-65 age group. What's more, 400,000 more women than men are reaching this age level each year.

The average American today will



SENATORIAL CONTESTS will be held in 33 states this November. Two states, Nebraska and Connecticut, will each have two seats at stake. Map shows the states where senatorial seats are in question, and the party of the man now holding office. Where only one symbol is shown in a state, both senators are of the same political party.



Washington



J. Adams



Jefferson



Madison



Monroe



J. Q. Adams



Jackson



Van Buren



W. H. Harrison



Tyler



Polk



Taylor



Fillmore



Pierce



Buchanan



Lincoln

The Presidents - - Washington to Lincoln

As a background for this year's political campaign, THE AMERICAN OBSERVER is presenting brief sketches of the American Presidents, together with some outstanding events of their administrations. The first 16 Chief Executives are covered this week. The remaining ones will be dealt with in the next issue.

George Washington. Born in colonial Virginia, 1732. Died 1799. President 1789-1797. Federalist. Commanded Continental Army during Revolution. Presided over Constitutional Convention. Biggest job as President was to get new U.S. government well started. Heated conflict developed between group headed by Secretary of Treasury Alexander Hamilton and one led by Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson. Hamilton desired strong federal government to promote industrial development. Jefferson wanted states to keep much control over their own affairs, and thought U.S. should remain chiefly agricultural.

John Adams. Born in colonial Massachusetts, 1735. Died 1826. President 1797-1801. Federalist. Lawyer, diplomat, Vice President under Washington. Capital was moved from Philadelphia to Washington, D.C. French attacks on American ships led to undeclared naval war. Alien and Sedition Laws passed, giving President power to expel foreigners and making it crime to criticize government. These measures grew increasingly unpopular, and eventually were not enforced. Split developed in Federalist Party; opposing groups were headed by Adams and Hamilton.

Thomas Jefferson. Born in colonial Virginia, 1743. Died 1826. President 1801-1809. Democratic - Republican. Author Declaration of Independence, governor of Virginia, Secretary of State under Washington, Vice President under Adams. Louisiana Purchase in 1803 added vast territory in central part of our country. All or parts of 13 states were carved out of this region. Supreme Court, in famous *Marbury v. Madison* case, established judges' right to set aside acts of Congress as unconstitutional. Lewis and Clark Expedition set out in 1804 to explore northwest. International trouble continued. Britain and France were at war. Each tried to keep our ships from carrying goods to the other. Jefferson, to prevent attacks on our ships, persuaded Con-

gress to pass Embargo Act, restricting foreign trade. With British factory goods largely shut out of our country, new industries developed here and hastened the industrial growth which Jefferson opposed.

James Madison. Born in colonial Virginia, 1751. Died 1836. President 1809-1817. Democratic - Republican. Member Continental Congress, U.S. Congressman, delegate to Constitutional Convention, Secretary of State under Jefferson. Continued attacks by British on U.S. shipping led to War of 1812, which ended with Treaty of Ghent in 1814. American industrial development, stimulated by conflict with England, continued after war. One of first tariff laws to protect new industries passed in 1816. *Star-Spangled Banner* written in 1814.

James Monroe. Born in colonial Virginia, 1758. Died 1831. President 1817-1825. Democratic - Republican. Member Continental Congress, U.S. Senator, minister to France, Secretary of State under Madison. Differences between North and South on slavery brought Missouri Compromise of 1820. States in northern part of Louisiana Territory, except Missouri, were to be free. Those in southern part could have slavery. Canals and roads built to encourage westward movement. Monroe Doctrine proclaimed to warn European nations not to interfere with freedom of countries in Western Hemisphere.

John Quincy Adams. Born in colonial Massachusetts, 1767. Died 1848. President 1825-1829. Democratic-Republican. Lawyer, diplomat, U.S. Senator, Secretary of State under Monroe. The Democratic-Republican Party became known as Democratic Party. Strikes in 1827 for 10-hour day and higher wages marked beginning of labor movement. Land policies for West caused trouble. Adams opposed distribution of public lands to private individuals for fear they would waste the resources. He believed government should conserve and use resources for benefit of entire nation. Landless people bitterly attacked him as "undemocratic."

Andrew Jackson. Born in colonial South Carolina, 1767. Died 1845. President 1829-1837. Democrat. Army general, judge, U.S. Congressman and Senator. Elected by small farmers and workers. Introduced "spoils system" to give government jobs to members of victorious party. Greatly ex-

panded President's power. Favored selling public lands to individuals at very low prices. Waged successful fight against U.S. Bank on ground that it aided rich at public expense. Jacksonian Era brought many democratic changes in all fields of U.S. life. New inventions stimulated industrial development. First railroad with steam locomotives began operation.

Martin Van Buren. Born in New York, 1782. Died 1862. President 1837-1841. Democrat. Lawyer, U.S. Senator, governor of New York, Secretary of State and Vice President under Jackson. Wild selling and re-selling of western lands, together with over-expansion of bank credit, brought nation's first major business depression. Politician rather than statesman, Van Buren did nothing to overcome effects of financial disaster. Depression gradually ran its course, but only after widespread suffering had occurred.

William Henry Harrison. Born in Colonial Virginia, 1773. Died 1841. President March 4 to April 4, 1841. Member of new Whig party, formed to oppose Jacksonian policies. Army general, governor of Indiana Territory, U.S. Congressman and Senator. Ran solely on his reputation as military hero—would not discuss big issues of day, one of which was growing tariff dispute between North and South. North wanted high tariffs to protect its new industries. South, which sold large quantities of cotton to foreigners and bought goods from them in exchange, wanted low tariffs. Harrison, who served one month, was first President to die in office.

John Tyler. Born in Virginia, 1790. Died 1862. President from 1841-1845. Whig. Lawyer, U. S. Congressman, governor of Virginia, Vice President under Harrison. Webster-Ashburton Treaty with Britain settled boundary between Maine and Canada. Tyler, whose main political goal was to advance interests of southern landowners, split with his party and could accomplish little during his administration.

James Knox Polk. Born in North Carolina, 1795. Died 1849. President from 1845-1849. Democrat. Lawyer, Speaker of U.S. House of Representatives, governor of Tennessee. Accomplished three main goals he had set for himself upon going into office; namely, acquiring California, settling Oregon boundary question, and reducing tariffs. Republic of Texas an-

nexed 1845. War with Mexico began in 1846, ended 1848, with New Mexico and California ceded to U.S. In all, 1,200,000 square miles of territory (more than 1/3 of present continental U. S.) were added to nation during Polk's administration. With minor exceptions, country's existing boundaries were achieved before Polk left office. Gold discovered in California in 1848.

Zachary Taylor. Born in Virginia, 1784. Died 1850. President 1849-1850. Whig. Spent most of life in U. S. Army. North-South bitterness over slavery and tariffs grew, and clouds of war began to gather. Taylor believed that Congress, elected by people, should decide government policies. Hence he did little to direct affairs and was not a strong national leader. Gold Rush of 1849 took thousands of people to California. Overland mail service was begun in 1850. Taylor died after little more than a year in office.

Millard Fillmore. Born in New York, 1800. Died 1874. President 1850-1853. Whig. Lawyer, U.S. Congressman, Vice President under Taylor. Compromise of 1850, with concessions to both North and South on slavery issue, quieted talk of secession and war. Commodore Perry sent on first expedition to Japan, 1852. First compulsory school attendance law passed by Massachusetts, 1852. Fillmore was no stronger a President than Taylor. After their joint administration, Whig Party disappeared.

Franklin Pierce. Born in New Hampshire, 1804. Died 1869. President 1853-1857. Democrat. Lawyer, U. S. Congressman and Senator, Army general. Perry's second expedition to Japan opened country for trade with that nation. Gadsden Purchase (involving land which is now part of Arizona and New Mexico) added 45,000 square miles to nation and rounded out present boundaries. Sectionalism and differences on slavery issue brought violence and civil strife, especially in Kansas territory. Republican Party formed from anti-slavery groups in population. Nation was prospering. Railroads were built at unprecedented rate into West. Pierce's talents of leadership did not measure up to the demands made by slavery and tariff disputes. Danger of war grew.

James Buchanan. Born in Pennsylvania, 1791. Died 1868. President

Your Vocabulary

In each sentence below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are given on page 8, column 4.

1. One of India's problems is the *diversity* (dī-vēr'si-tī) of her languages. (a) difficulty (b) variety (c) newness (d) unwieldiness.

2. The Indians have made progress toward the *abrogation* (āb'rō-gā'shūn) of the caste system. (a) elimination (b) installation (c) recognition (d) revision.

3. Nehru seems to wish to *abstain* (āb-stān') from participation in the East-West struggle. (a) gain strength (b) learn by experience (c) stay away (d) enrich himself.

4. India's stand seems *illogical* (il-lōj'i-cāl) to many of the western peoples. (a) wrong (b) sinister (c) incorrectly reasoned (d) traitorous.

5. *Incumbents* (in-kūm'bēnts) are facing the "time for a change" argument. (a) Democrats (b) those in office (c) dishonest officials (d) incompetents.

6. Can the argument be *substantiated* (sūb-stān'shī-āt'ēd)? (a) disproved (b) proved (c) disregarded (d) widely believed.

7. The issue may be the *predominant* (prē-dōm'i-nānt) one of the campaign. (a) most dangerous (b) chief (c) least important (d) most bitterly fought.

Vote comes from the Latin *votum*, which means a "vow" or a "wish." Hence when you mark your ballot you are wishing for the success of the issue or candidate you favor.

Presidents

(Concluded from page 6)

1857-1861. Democrat. Diplomat, U. S. Congressman and Senator, Secretary of State under Polk. Controversy over slavery, growing more intense and bitter, was accompanied by such outstanding events as Dred Scott decision, Lincoln-Douglas debates, John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry, and the secession of 6 southern states. Confederacy established in 1861. Buchanan, like Pierce, lacked ability to hold nation together as Civil War, the "irrepressible conflict," drew closer and closer.

Abraham Lincoln. Born in Kentucky, 1809. Died 1865. President 1861-1865. Republican. Lawyer, U. S. Congressman. Homestead Act of 1862, giving 160-acre farms to people who would settle on them, advanced settlement of West. In spite of his great qualities of leadership and determination to save Union, Lincoln saw additional states secede and had difficult job of guiding the nation through Civil War. Conflict ended April 9, 1865, and Lincoln was assassinated 6 days later by John Wilkes Booth, an actor. He urged moderation and justice in treatment of South after the war. Lincoln has a secure place as one of America's greatest Presidents.



A ZULU RICKSHA BOY and his fare pose before a modern hotel in Durban, South Africa. The Zulus were once a fierce and warlike people.

A Troubled Country

Union of South Africa Is Torn by Bitter Conflicts Among Its Various Racial and Language Groups

SOUTH AFRICA is a nervous nation these days. Its 12½ million people are wondering what their future will be. The various racial and language groups in this British dominion are sharply divided, causing heated disputes from time to time.

First, there is a conflict between the colored and white races of the country. The whites, who make up about 20 per cent of the population, are the ruling group. Only a very small group of dark-skinned South Africans has ever had the right to vote in elections, and they have not been able to send any of their own people to Parliament. The few delegates they have chosen have had to be white.

A second explosive problem is the growing rivalry between the two large groups of whites in the country—one with British background and one with Dutch. British descendants are members of the Union Party, while most Dutch descendants are Nationalists. The Nationalists, under Prime Minister Daniel Malan, control the present government.

Within recent months, Malan and his supporters have angered the Unionists by increasing their demands that South Africa break away from Britain, and by taking away the balloting rights of the small group of colored voters. This group has generally voted for the Union Party.

Now South Africa is in the midst

of a complicated legal wrangle over Malan's right to suspend the voting privileges of any one group. Regardless of which way the issue is decided, the basic reasons for the present troubles are going to remain. It looks like unhappy times ahead for a country which has been bountifully favored by nature.

This British Commonwealth nation is one of the world's richest countries in mineral resources. South African mines have turned out a third of the gold produced by all countries in the past 40 years. The nation also mines most of the world's diamonds. It is rich in coal, iron, and certain other minerals.

As one would expect, mining is South Africa's big source of income. The union has some iron and steel mills, but many of the minerals are shipped to other countries to be turned into finished products.

Most South African factories are small. They turn out food, clothing, chemicals, and machinery. A big effort is being made to increase the number of factories.

South Africa is about the size of the states of Texas, California, and Pennsylvania put together. Its interior is a plateau 4,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea. The plateau is called the *veld*, a region with few trees but plenty of grass. Forests cover a very small part of the country. The climate is generally warm and sunny.

In the plateau region, cattle and sheep are raised on big ranches. South Africa is one of the world's biggest producers of wool, and it sells large quantities of meat to other countries. Wheat, citrus fruit, peaches, and grapes are grown in the southwestern coastal areas. Bananas, sugar cane, and tea are grown in eastern regions.

The Union of South Africa has a number of modern cities, including the two capitals. Capetown with a population of about half a million is a leading seaport and the capital for Parliament. Pretoria, an interior city of about 250,000 population, is the administrative capital from which government is carried on when Parliament is not in session.



SOUTH AFRICA is about the size of Texas, California, and Pennsylvania

Science News

The National Wildlife Federation is asking the high school students of the U. S. to create a cartoon character which can be used to tell the story of conservation. Prizes totaling \$700 will be given. Entries must be submitted by next January 31.

The character may represent an animal or person who would interest us in some problem of taking care of our natural resources. The cartoon should have a slogan. All entries must be original in design.

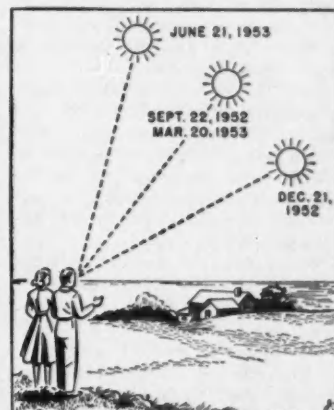
Students anywhere in the country—from the 7th through the 12th grades—may compete. The winner in the senior high contest will get \$250. Second prize is \$50, and the third prize winner will receive \$25.

For a copy of the complete contest rules, write to the Cartoon Contest, National Wildlife Federation, 3308 14th Street, N.W., Washington 10, D. C.

This month, the people of Canada are watching their own television programs for the first time. The country's first two TV stations are now in operation, and the Canadian Broadcasting Company has plans for seven additional ones. The two new stations are located in Montreal and Toronto.

Canadians living near the U. S. border have been tuning in on our video shows for some time. More than 100,000 television sets are already in use in Canada.

September 22, 1952, is the first day of fall. Today the sun appears to be directly over the equator. During the next three months, the days will grow shorter and cooler as the sun appears to move south of the equator. On December 21, the sun will seem to be far



OUR VIEW OF THE sun changes from month to month

to the south, and we'll know that winter has set in.

By March 20, 1953—the first day of spring—the sun will appear to be in the same spot as it is today. It will continue its northern journey until June 21—the first day of summer. On that day it will appear to be directly over our heads.

Of course the sun really doesn't move as the season changes. It is the earth which is moving—around the sun. But because our planet spins on a tilted axis, the angle at which the sun's rays hit us changes throughout the year. The slanting of the rays makes it appear that the sun is either moving away or coming back to us.

—By HAZEL L. ELDRIDGE.

Career for Tomorrow

As a Buyer

THE success of a store depends to a large extent upon the ability of its buyers to judge what kinds of goods will appeal to the public. Not all stores have buyers. In a small establishment, the owner or manager selects goods from samples a salesman brings to him; but large specialty shops and department stores have a number of buyers on their staffs.

Usually these people travel to the manufacturing centers to see advance showings of different kinds of merchandise—jewelry, dresses, shoes, furniture, coats, toys, and so on. They decide which lines they think will sell best in their communities and place orders for the merchandise they want.

On these trips, the buyers must constantly bear in mind the obvious but basic fact that they must obtain merchandise that will sell. They cannot depend entirely on their own tastes. Instead, they must be guided by a thorough knowledge of the buying habits of the people who shop in their departments.

Buyers must also know how much of a given item their stores will need. For instance, they must know whether to order 250 or 500 pairs of shoes, and the number in each size.

Certain basic personal characteristics are required for this work. Good health is a must, for the buyer's life is hectic. Aggressiveness, good judgment, foresight, an instinct for merchandising, and the ability to get along well with people (the customers as

well as personnel in the store) are among the other qualities required.

If you want to become a buyer, you should start as a salesperson in a retail establishment. At first, you may work at one counter and then another, wherever your services are needed. Later, you may be assigned to a counter of your own. As your career progresses and as you show an instinct for retail work, you may be made a *buyer's clerical*. In such a job you would keep the records the buyer needs when he or she makes a trip to place orders for the store, and you would have a chance to learn unit control procedures and some of the basic retailing facts. From buyer's clerical you may be promoted to *assistant buyer* and, finally, to a position as a *buyer*.

Each day, each hour you spend in working up the ladder should contribute to the background you will need when you reach the top. No buyer can know too much about the psychology of dealing with the public, and none can know too much about how a store operates. Such knowledge can be obtained *only through experience*.

This emphasis on experience does not mean that formal education is to be overlooked by a prospective buyer. A high school diploma is essential, and a college degree is helpful, though it is not necessary. Buyers must use the English language correctly; and they must understand mass psychology



BUYERS for department stores must check manufacturers' products carefully before placing their orders

and business administration. Whatever courses you can take along these lines, either in high school or in college, will be valuable.

Buyers earn from \$100 to \$400 a week, and often they receive commissions or bonuses based on the store's net income. Remember, though, that you have years of work ahead before you can command so high a salary. You may start your career in a job that pays \$20 a week plus some commissions.

Unless you like to sell, are ambitious, and would like to work in the retail trade you should not try to reach a position as a buyer. If you have the required qualities, though, you might find the work stimulating and financially rewarding.

Additional information on this work can best be secured from personnel officers in department stores.

—By CARRINGTON SHIELDS.

Joseph McCarthy - - Controversial Figure

ONE of the most controversial figures in American politics today is U. S. Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin. During his first Senate term, this Republican leader has gained the strong support of many citizens and the bitter enmity of many others. He has become well known throughout the nation as a result of his frequent and vigorous charges that there are communists in various federal agencies, and that Truman has done little about them.

The controversy over his activities has brought a new word—*McCarthyism*—into our political vocabulary. What does it mean? Opinion differs. The Senator's critics say:

"McCarthyism is the practice of smearing your political opponents unfairly and without proof. McCarthy accuses various individuals of being communist sympathizers. Such persons, though they may be loyal citizens, suffer damaged reputations. They have little opportunity to fight back, since no congressman can be sued for slander because of what he says in the Senate or House. McCarthyism is practically as un-American as communism. It goes against all principles of decency and fair play.

"Without question, the FBI and special loyalty boards are better qualified to investigate possible subversives than is a legislator. McCarthyism has made many people afraid to give their views on important matters because they fear they may be charged with disloyalty. This hurts the nation and endangers freedom of speech."

Senator McCarthy's supporters, an-

gered by such charges as these, reply:

"The term *McCarthyism* is in itself a smear. It was originated by communists and communist sympathizers who use it in an effort to undermine their boldest opponent. McCarthyism, if the term be used at all, should be defined as "patriotism"—for that is what the Senator is demonstrating. Senator McCarthy deserves a tremendous amount of credit for warning the nation that dangerous subversives have been working in federal agencies.

"The Truman administration would have done practically nothing to get rid of such subversives if it had not been pushed and prodded by McCarthy and a few other lawmakers. 'Traitors,' such as Alger Hiss, would not have been found and jailed were it not for the fearless efforts of these leaders."

The 42-year-old Senator is this year making his first re-election race. He crossed one big hurdle early this month with his decisive victory in Wisconsin's Republican primary.

McCarthy's opponents say his re-



SENATOR Joseph McCarthy

nomination is a disgrace. Besides condemning his methods of fighting communism, they make other charges against him. They say that he received favors from a housing firm while serving on a joint congressional housing committee, that he has had considerable trouble with Wisconsin officials over his income tax, and that he was criticized by the Wisconsin Supreme Court for misconduct while serving as a circuit judge. They also contend that he helped with a "shameful and unethical" political campaign in Maryland in 1950.

Senator McCarthy brushes aside these accusations as a "communist-inspired smear." His own campaign has been waged mainly on the basis of his stand against communism.

During recent years, says McCarthy, key posts in the United States government have been occupied by communists and "their dupes and stooges." He continues: "Shall a member of the United States Senate stand silently by and watch the policies of government being shaped by agents of the Kremlin?" Finally he asks: "Do the people of Wisconsin want their senator to fight with every weapon at his command to expose and force out of government those who either deliberately or unwittingly have helped the Kremlin?"

Republican voters of Wisconsin have answered these questions in McCarthy's favor and have given him an impressive endorsement at the primary. It remains to be seen how strongly he will be supported by the state as a whole in November.

Study Guide

Change in Government

1. What has Governor Stevenson, Democratic Presidential nominee, described as "one of my biggest hazards in the campaign"?
2. How long have the Democrats controlled the executive branch of the government? When were the Republicans in power longest?
3. What arguments are given by Governor Stevenson in the attempt to show that the Republicans are against most kinds of changes?
4. What evidence does Stevenson cite to show that the Democrats want to give the people a change in the four years ahead?
5. In what manner does General Eisenhower, Republican Presidential candidate, compare the Democratic administration to a bus driver?
6. What kind of a change, according to Eisenhower, do the American people want?
7. What are the opposing opinions on the view sometimes held that prolonged rule by one group endangers the two-party system?

Discussion

1. Which party do you think would be most likely to make desirable changes in our governmental policies? Explain.
2. Do you or do you not feel that the two-party system would be weakened by continued Democratic control of the federal government? Give your reasons.

India

1. Give examples of the steps which India has taken against communists within her own borders.
2. What are some of the ways in which she has sided with communists outside her boundaries?
3. How does Prime Minister Nehru explain the Indian foreign policy?
4. With what arguments do his critics, in America and other western nations, answer him?
5. What steps is India taking at home to overcome conditions which promote the growth of communism? How has the United States been helping her?
6. Present the arguments of those who feel that our country should give no further aid to India until that nation changes her foreign policy.
7. Describe the views of those who believe that we should continue helping India, even though her foreign policy differs from ours.

Discussion

1. In view of the conditions which India faces, do you or do you not think she is following a wise course in foreign relations? Explain your position.
2. Do you favor continued American help for India, regardless of the stand she takes toward communist countries? Why or why not?

Miscellaneous

1. What is the purpose of Filipino Ramon Reyes' visit to the U. S.?
2. Is Europe making any progress toward a union of its countries? Explain.
3. Why, according to the Democrats, do 8 out of 10 daily newspapers back Eisenhower for President? What is the GOP view on this matter?
4. What problems does Uncle Sam face as a result of the change of government in Chile?
5. Briefly discuss the serious problems faced by the Union of South Africa today.

Pronunciations

Hyderabad—hi'dur-ah-bahd'
Jaipur—ji-poor
Jawaharlal Nehru—juh-wah-hur-lahl' ne'ro
Madras—mah-drahs'
Travancore-Cochin—trav'an-kor' ko-chin

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (b) variety; 2. (a) elimination; 3. (c) stay away; 4. (c) incorrectly reasoned; 5. (b) those in office; 6. (b) proved; 7. (b) chief.